tingsworth's yards, on the Delaware, and the Monadnock is at San Francisco. For the Puritan the coal capacity is to be reduced 100 tons and the turret diameter reduced from 22 to 19 feet, in order to increase the floating power enough to admit of the thickening of the deck and side armor midships by one inch. She is to earry four 10-inch breech-loading rifled guns, four Gatling guns, and is to be equipped with electric lights, hoisting apparatus, etc. The Terror, Amphitrite and Monadnock are to have turrets of the base collar pattern, Monadnock are to have turrets of the base cours pattern, the Terror to carry four 11-inch breech-loading rifles, the others 10-inch rifles and four Hotohkas machine guns. Their armor is to be of steel or steel-faced, the turrets to be plated 11½ inches thick, the sides midships to have armor 7 inches thick, tapering under water to 4 inches, and with the bow plates 1 inch thicker. The further cost of these monitors for hulls, turret machinery and ordnance is estimated thus:

 Pance is estimated taus:
 Hulbs.
 Machinery.
 Ordnance.
 Total.

 Puritan
 \$955.341
 \$13.890
 \$172.250
 \$1.141.481

 Puritan
 \$955.341
 \$13.990
 \$172.250
 735.967

 Terror
 627.287
 \$11.500
 \$146.480
 797.563

 Amphitrite
 639.883
 \$1.000
 \$161.128
 \$74.069

 Monadnock
 701.441
 \$15.000
 \$161.128
 \$74.069
 In addition to above sums (\$3,598,382 in all), the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction will need r the Puritan \$408,618, the Terror and Amphitrite 08,712 each, and the Monadnock \$216,006.

MR. HILL'S SUCCESSOR.

A NEW SUPERVISING ARCHITECT PROBABLY TO BE NAMED TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct. 26,--- The successor of Supervising Architect Hill has not yet been appointed, but it is the general belief at the Treasury Department that a man has been selected and that his name will be made public to-morrow. There is the best reason to say that his name is not that oAM. J. Dady, superintendent of the public buildings in New-York, for Mr. Dady, with the public buildines in New-York, for Mr. Dady, with every appearance of sincerity and candor, has informed persons in Washington that under no circumstances would be accept the office if it should be offered to him. Mr. Hill thinks that Mr. Scolleld, of Cleveland, or Mr. Bell, of Iowa, will be appointed, although ex-Architect Mullett and Mr. Stinemetz, formerly of the Super-Vising Architect's Office, are both candidates.

WORK OF THE MONEY ORDER BUREAU. Washington, Oct. 26,-The report of C. F. McDonald, Superintendent of the Money Order Bureau of the Post Office Department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, gives the following figures: The total number of money order offices on June 30 was 5,927. The number of domestic money orders issued during the year was 8,807,556 of the value of \$117,329,406. The number of orders paid was 8,602,625, and the value of those paid and repaid was \$117,344,281. The total amount of the fees received was \$1,101,821. The increase in the value of the domestic orders issued over those issued during the preceding fiscal year was \$3,955,980, or 3.46-100 per cent. The increased fees received amounted to \$48,111, or 4.57-100 per cent. The ratio of improper payments to the total number of orders paid was as one is to 272,471. The gross domestic revenue of the Bureau was \$311,704; the fereign revenue was \$99,915, or a total of \$411,619. The net revenue, after deducting expenses paid from appropriations, was \$159,104. The total number of international money orders is ned was \$466,326, of an aggregate value of \$7.717.832: the number paid was 148,452, aggregating in value \$3,030,400. The fees from this source were \$170,238, an increase of over 54 per cent over the fees received during the previous fiscal year. The total num-ber of money orders of all kinds issued was 9,273,882, of

ber of money orders of all kinds issued was 9,273,882, of an aggregate value of \$125,047,238; the total number paid was 8,751,077, of the value of \$120,407,468; and the amount of fees received was \$1,272,060.

Mr. McDonald says that the postal note has been quite extensively employed by the public since the laception of the system. The superintendent recommends that all the fees received from money orders issued be turned into the Treasury for the service of the Post Office Department, and that all the expenses of the money order system be provided for by appropriations included in the appropriation for the Post Office Department. By this means, he suggests, the troublesome distinction now maintained in post offices between clerical labor in the money-order business and clerical labor in the general postal business may be done away with. At post offices where no clerk-hire is allowed by the Department he recommends that the postumaeter should receive an addition to his salary, as compensation for the transaction of the money-order business.

REPAIRS ORDERED BY SECRETARY CHAND-

Washington, Oct. 26.—Secretary Chandler has authorized repairs to be made to the practice ship Dale, now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, at an estimated cost of \$18,000. The repairs needed to put the practice ship Constellation in good condition are of such an extensive character that it is a question with the naval authorities whether it would not be better to replace her with an en-

Whether it would not tried to the Navy Department Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to have the armored torpedo steamer Interceptd, now laid up at New-York, put in drydock and converted into a light draught gunboat for service on the Asiath station.

A GOVERNMENT MULE WHITE WITH AGE. Washington, Oct. 26 .- Lieutenant W. A. Kobbe, of the 3d Artillery, who is stationed at Mo Vernon Barracks, Ala., reported recently to the War Department that there was at that post a white mule fortyfive years of age, named "Mexique," which has been for
many years in the service of the United States, but which
at last had been ordered sold. The officers of the post destead permission to purchase the animal and keep and Vernon Barracks, Ala., reported recently to the War De-partment that there was at that post a white mule fortyon to purchase the animal and keep and care for it at their own expens

General Sherman submitted the case to the Secretary of War with the following report: "I have seen that mule, and whether true or false, the soldiers believe it was left and whether true or false, the soldiers believe it was left at Big Spring, where Meunt Vernon Barracks now are, at the time General Jackson's army camped there about 1819-20. Tradition says it was a sorrel, but now it is white from age. The Quartermaster's bepartment will be chargeable with ingratitude if that mule is sold or the care or maintenance of it is thrown on the charitable officers of the post."

The Secretary of War thereupon made the following order: "Let this mule be kept and well cared for as long as it lives."

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Washington, Oct. 26 .- A Board of Survey, to consist of Captain Henry H. Humphreys, 15th Infantry, and First Lieutenant Frazier O. Boutelle, 1st Cavalry, will assemble at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermuster's Department, October 29, for the purpose of determining and fixing the responsibility for the condi-tion of certain clothing received at that depot from First Lieutenant Edward Davis, 3d Artillery, Acting Assistant Quartermaster at St. Augustine, Fla.

Lieutenant Colonel John Moore, Assistant Medical Purveyor, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia and will assume charge of the Medical Purveying Depot in San Francisco. Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability has been granted to Captain John B. Nixon, 24th Infantry; Captain Char, es Steelhamer, 15th Infantry, and Captain George K. Sanderson, 11th Infantry, and Captain George K. Sanderson, 11th Infantry.

The resignation of Cadet George H. Billman, fourth class, United States Military Academy, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect on November 30.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The President to-day signed the commission of Benjamin Butterworth as Com-missioner of Patents, vice Edgar M. Marble, resigned.

THE LANDING OF CHINESE "TRADERS." Washington, Oct. 26 .- Judge French, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, says that up to this time no official information has been received by the Department respecting the arrival of Chinamen at San Francisco. " It would seem from the newspaper reports," he said, " that would seem from the newspaper reports, he soot, the Chinese Government is issuing an unusually large supply of 'traders' certificates, but, of course, as the statutes permit traders to land, the Collector of the Port is without authority to prevent them from doing so, and it would certainly be a very difficult undertaking to attempt to distinguish a Chinese 'trader' from a laborer."

LIEUTENANT SIMPSON'S CONDITION.

Washington, Oct. 26.-The Army Surgeon on duty at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., has reported to the War Department that Lieutenant John F. Simpson, 3d Cavalry, is in the hospital at that post and is considered to be insure. He has not yet been examined by a medical board, and no action has been taken by the War De partment. Lieutenant Simpson is the officer who a short time ago wa scourt-martialled for marrying his mistress-He was sentenced to dismissal by the court, but He was sentenced to dismissal by the court, but the sentence was disapproved by the Presi-dent. Lieutenant Simpson has recently pub-lished a card in a newspaper, defending the character of his wife and explaining his own actions, and st thing that he had resigned from the army. In view of his re-ported condition, however, grave doubts are entertained as to his responsibility in making the statements. His resignation has not been received at the War Depart-ment. It appears that his first wife had been dead only a short time when the second marriage, which was the cause of the court-martial, was contracted. If he is finally adjudged to be insand the authorities will take steps at once to have him properly cared for.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Friday, Oct. 26, 1883.

A REFRACTORY COLLECTOR SUBMITS .- Commissioner Evans says that Deputy Collector Fenton, at Tucson, Aria., who recently refused to deliver Government property to his successor until his salary should be paid, finally agreed to surrender the property when directed to do so by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Evans has given the required direction, and no further trouble is expected.

CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT.—Mr.Hall, the United States
Minister to Central America, the Minister of Guatemala to
this country, and the Minister of Guatemala to Mexico, in
company with Scoretary of State Frelinghuysen, called

Time, 2:18.

The fourth race, mile heats, was won by Arctino, Effic
H, winning the first heat. Time, 1:46, 1:494, 1:52.

In the hurdle race, one and one-quarter miles, ever
five hurdles, Harrison won by a furiong. Bell Boy second,
Flora Temple third. Time, 2:324.

upon the President to-day, just before Cabinet meeting, MAYOR LOW'S GOOD RECORD.

A SHORT CABINET MEETING .- All the members were present at the Cabinet meeting to-day, except Secretary Folger, who is absent from the city. The session was short, and devoted mainly to routine department business.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The President has appointed Max Polachek to be United States Consul at Ghent, John S. Tooker to be Secretary of the Territory of Montana, vice McCutcheon, resigned, and Thomas H. Slingsby to be postmaster at Rouse's Point, N.Y.

RAILWAY INTERESTS. CANADIAN PACIFIC WORK STOPPED.

DISAGREEMENT OF ENGINEERS AS TO THE BEST ROUTE OVER THE ROCKY MO UNTAINS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

St. Paul, Oct. 26 .-- The Pioneer Press correspondent, at Winnipeg, makes a discouraging announc ment regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway. No effort or expense has been spared to secure the shortest and best route over the Selkirk range of the Rocky Mountains, which it had been hoped would be found through Kicking Horse Pass. The company has been at great cost, keeping engineers in the Bocky Mountains for two

Kicking Horse Pass. The company has been at great cost, keeping engineers in the Bocky Mountains for two years making surveys and explorations with a view of securing the best route. At this late hour when the track has been laid far up the Bow River Pass, to within 35 miles or so of the summit, it has been discovered that it may be impossible to cross by way of Kicking Horse Pass. The engineers on the work are in a dispute. Some claim that it is impossible to go that way, and avoid crossing the range by way way of Hernes Pass. In order to go by way of Hernes Pass, it would be necessary to deviate considerably; and to do so seven or eight miles of track stready half would have to be lifted.

The engineers could not come to any agreement; so they were ailed in and the matter was laid before the general manager and other officials. When it was seen that there was little prospect of an agreement among the engineers on one route, and that serious consequences might result from further prosecuting the work at this season, when it was not definitely known that the pass was feasible, it was deemed best to stop all work for two years; and orders were accordingly sent out to that effect. In the meantime the most efficient engineers will be put to work to ascertain the best route. All the work men, between four and five thousand in mumber, have been dismissed, and work on all sub-contracts, many of which were let quite recently, has also been stopped.

CONSIDERING PASSENGER AFFAIRS.

The regular meeting of the trunk line passenger agents was held yesterday. Half-fare rates were granted to Washington clerks going home to vote in Mary-land, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and New-York, Halffares were also agreed upon for delegates from Pennsylvania and Maryland to the Convention of Friends to be beld in Baltimore. An agreement was made for putting into effect on November 1 the baggage regulation adopted at the meeting of passenger agents in Chicago last spring-This limits the weight of a single piece of baggage to 250 pounds where it is to be carried on check by the railroads. Any single trunk over that weight will be charged the rates on freights, although it will be carried on the baggage cars of passenger trains. This action is taken be, cause of late the size and weight of travellers' trunks have grown so that at small stations where the railroad force is limited the roads have been put to great inconforce is limited the roads have been put to great incon-venience in the handling of baggage. Assistant Commis-sioner Pierson submitted his report on the recent enforce-ment of the penalties of passenger rate-cutting and stated that rates from New-York were now well maintained. The New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad was formally invited to send representatives to the regular meetings of the pool lines for the purpose of making up-rate sheets. This is regarded as a courtesy that is not likely to be appreciated gratefully by the West Shore

road.

There is no change in the position of passenger rates to the West. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road is still selling tickets about \$1 under the schedules of the pool lines, but the belief still exists that the latter have not yet given up business which could be retained by concessions on schedule fares.

omsequence," he said, "because it is only paying the balance of the Government ould relieve the company, however, from able upon the completion of sections of twenty niles.
The guarantee of dividends or time stock will not increase the subsidy, but it will strengthen the confidence of stockholders. The company now pays yearly dividends of five per cent on its stock, and of this fie beauning Government will now guarantee three per cent. The company may pay, of course, anything in addition which it may choose.

business during the autumn were mausually good. The with various communics ratified, including the agreement Grand Trunk Rauway meeting

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION BONDS. and Navigation Company has arranged with Drexel & Co for the extension of its first mortgage sixes of 1884, maturing April 1, 1834, for thirty years and three months mull July 1, 1914. The amount extended is \$5,000,000 ---

OHIO RIVER POOL AGREEMENTS.

Cure voo. Oct. 26.—The executive committee of the managers of the Ohio River pool lines met to-day and heard the reports agreed on yesterday by the meet ings of freight and passenger agents. The report of the freight agents on the territory within which the business should be pooled was ratified, except that Virginia and West Virginia were excluded in order to avoid competi-tion with the Baltimore and Olde road. It was decided that the coal traffic from the Onio Elver north be not in-cluded in the pool, but that it be governed by a traffic

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE. SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 26,-The freight war s extending. Yesterday the agent of the Central Pacific trailway appounced a cut to 43 cents per hundred pounds, from San Francisco to Salt Lake City. There is an agree ment between the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific ment between Technical and the Central Francisco for 85 cents per hundred. The only freight excepted from the cut is powder and green fruit.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The gross earnings of the Phitadelphia and Eric Railroad Company for September, 1883, were \$386,273, expenses \$218,878, net earnings 7,395, an increase over the corresponding month 1882 of \$17,803. The net carnings for the nine months of 1883, as compared with the same period last year, show an increase of \$40,502.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—In view of the repeated reports that President Roberts contemplates resigning his position at the head of the Pennsylvania Railroad mauagement, the announcement is officially made to-day that all such statements are without the shadow of a

ATLANTA, Oct. 26.—The judgments against the Northwestern Railroad were compromised to-day and the re-octver was dismissed.

THE HOUGHTON HANDICAP.

London, Oct. 26 .-- At the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day, the Houghton handicap race was won by Leopoid Rothschild's five-year-old chestnut horse Brag, with Lord Zetland's three-year-old chestuut colt Prism second and J. R. Keene's three-year-old bay colt Bolero third. There were four starters. The last betting was 6 to 4 against Brag, 4 to 1 against Prism and 9 to 2 against Bolero. Brag won easily.

RUNNING RACES AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 26,-This was the fourth day of the fall meeting of the Memphis Jockey Club. A cold rain prevailed all day, and the track was heavy.

The first race, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Princess, Olivette second, Mollie Moore third. Time, 1:19%. The second race, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a

mile, was won by Zamora, Richard Loud second, Manitoba third. Time, 1:20. The third race, for all ages, one and one-quarter miles, was won by Astee, Apollo second, Fellowpiay third. Time, 2:16.

WHY TAXES IN BROOKLYN ARE HIGHER. THE MAYOR NOT RESPONSIBLE-AN ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION.

The Democratic speakers in the Mayoralty ampaign in Brooklyn have decided to devote particular attention to and lay especial stress upon the increased tax rate for the present year, the money raised under which will be expended in 1884. They purpose to lay which will be expected the administration of Mayor Low, and argue that a return of Democrats to office would end to a reduction in expenditure. To refute this it is only necessary to state the facts in the matter, which show that in proportion to the present size of the city the expenditures and tax rate under Mayor Low are less than at any time in the last ten years, and the city is far better provided for in police and fire protection, care of

public health and clean streets.

The tax rate as determined by the budget for 1884 averaged \$2.58 upon each \$100 for assessed valuation. It ranges all the way \$2.37 in the Nineteenth Ward to \$2 67 in the Fifth Ward, the Eastern District wards paying nothing toward the cost of Prospect Park, and local reasons varying the taxes in wards adjoining each other. The average rate last year was \$2 31. In 1881, the last year of Mayor Howell's term, the tax rate was \$2.38. By comparing the items of the budget of 1883 with those of the budget of 1881, it is easily determ whether Mayor Low is justly to be held responsible for

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES INCREASED. Some of the items in the budget are for matters entirely atside of the control of the Mayor. One of these is the State tax. This year the State taxes Brooklyn for \$326,862 more than in 1881. This means an increase of 10 cents in the tax rate. The increased amount of county taxes, determined by the Board of Supervisors, this year, is \$100,281. For the first time, this year the interest upon the Bridge bonds is placed in the tax levy (owing to the completion of the structure), the interest having been deducted from the appropriations in former years. This additional amount is \$223,210, and with the increase in county taxes, represents another 10 ents in the tax rate. So with these items-over which Mayor Low had no control -taken out, the tax rate this year would be \$2 38, which is just the same as two years ago. This is the lowest rate in the last twenty years, except last year, the first under Mayor Low.

But in the last two years Brooklyn has grown enorm ously in size and value. Thousands of new buildings, including factories, churches and houses, have been built. The assessed valuation has likewise increased and is now \$298,936,506 as against \$255,267,945 in 1881. This increase of ever \$4,000,000 in valuation will produce over \$4,000,000 revenue in taxes. This amount has been expended in providing for the growing wants of the growing city. Upwards of \$200,000 has been appropriated for additional schoolhouses. This item is one of many showing that the real wants of the city were neglected by the Democratic administrations which preceded Mayor Low's. In the effort to keep down the tax rate Mayor Howell did not suffer the departments where money was paid to Democratic "workers," to be stinted, but cut down all expenditures in those which he could not control for partisan ends. In the Health Department this was notoriously so, and while a Republican was Commissioner of Health the appropriation was a ridiculously small that Mayor Howell supplemented it from the emerging tund.

MORE SCHOOLS AND CLEANER STREETS. The assessed valuation has likewise increased and MORE SCHOOLS AND CLEANER STREETS.

In the two years of Mayor Low's administration he has terms nominated General Slocum as and the amount of \$430,000 inserted in the tax levy for Jeffersonian candidate for Mayor two additional school accommodations, which is just as much as was appropriated for the same purpose in the six years before he assumed office. This year the expense of providing free books for the public school children is met for the first time. Under previous administrations the city streets were not cleaned in any thorough manner. The insignificant sum of \$70,000 a year was set apart for GUARANTEEING ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

Private dispatches from Ottawa received in this city yesterday stated that the Dominion Government would pass an order to day, guaranteeing annual dividends of three per cent on the capital stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway for ten years. At the fiscal agency of the company in this city no confirmation of the dispatch could be obtained. It was said that inquiries had been sent to Ottawa concerning the report, but that no reply to them had been received. A memore of a banking firm which has been somewhat prominent in negotiating Canadian Pacific securities said that the matter had been inder discussion for some time, but he did not know whether the order had really been approved by the Canadian Government.

The of little consequence," he said, "because it is only another way of paying the balance of the Government subsidy. It would relieve the contrany, however, from

GRAND TRUNK MEETING.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—A cable dispatch from onder to the Globe says: "The proceedings at the all-yearly neeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Comany yesterday were perfectly harmonics."

The city defer reduced is the first time in the city debt can be shown. The delet was increased in the first term of Mayor Record term some, of

LOW'S FRIENDS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS. MAYOR AND THE BRIDGE.

With only a week more of active work before election day, the supporters of Mayor Low have unabat-ed confidence in his triumphant success at the pells. Each step in the canvass is marked by the increase of at in the fortunes of the best Mayor Brooklyn ever had, who has given the city not only a National repuis-PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26,-The Lehigh Coal tion for municipal reform, but caused her fame to spread cross the sea. The Rev. Dr. Patuam, who recently reis months abroad, says that the two chief inontries ad dressed to him in England about this country related to the rate of 4's per cent, payable quarterly. The present rate is 6 per cent, and by this arrangement the company will save \$75,000 a year. After the comber 31 the special to the present holders will exper and the xel & co. will take the bonds not subscribed tor. the completion of the Bridge and Mayor Low's admini-tration of Brooklyn affairs. Each time that Mayor Low he will do if re-elected. His plain, carnest, straightfor ward explanation of what he has done for the city, anpealing to his listeners to look for themselves, especia commends him to the common people. The two specilies of the Mayer on Thursday night are regarded as models of teres, compact statement, and tonsed the most fatence enthusiasm. The interest shown in the Low meeting by Democrats in the Fourteenth Ward-one of the party strongholds, which Mayor Hawell carried by 1,800 votes-greatly surprised and discomfited the party

The attempt to make out that Mr. Low did not baster the completion of the Bridge by his action is the meet ings of the trustees and as a member of the committee of the Board, has fallen flat, and the Democratic opportunity nent of Mayor Low ceases to refer to it. A prominpolitician said yesterday; "Any one who has looked into the matter will see that the dilly dallying policy of the trustees was puch modified as soon as Mayor Low street rously Insisted that every delay should be obviated. No one knew how the work was going on until his resolution requiring. President Murphy to make weekly reports of what was done was adopted. Murphy accepted it with bad grace, but the rapid completion of the superstructure showed the effect. No one knows that better than Hendrix, for he reported all the proceedings of the trustees and gave Mayor Low the credit for it at the time. The Mayor's action in regard to Chief Engineer for it merely was intended to put him in the place be took as soon as the work was done-that of consulting engineer-and to put Mr. Martin in the place he nov occupies a little sooner than it was done, in order to re bleve the board of engineers from the delays consequen-upon daily consultation with Mr. Roebling, who could not visit the work himself. It would have detracted in no way from the honor to the name of Roebling in con-

upon dany coark himself. It would have detracted in no way from the homor to the name of Roebling in connection with the structure. The real effect of Mayor Low's action was to further the completion of the Bridge and thus save money for the two effice."

Another blow to Democratic confidence in the prospects of the campaign was given yesterday by the announcement that Charles S. Higgins, one of the meet prominent and influential Democratic State Committee from Kings County, had resigned that position and declared that he would support Mayor Low. Mr. Higgins and that he was in favor of the best government for Brooklyn, and should vote for and sustain Seth Low. His deflection means a serious loss to the Democratic campaign fund and a consequent loss of votes. Already the cry is going around among the Democratic-who is going around among the Democratic-who is going around among the Democratic what is going around anong the Democratic who is going around anong the Broken of the campaigns. Other wealthy Democratic party by John Booney, a leader among the Irish-Americans of Brocklyn, the effect of Mr. Higgins's action was still further to democratic and indicating among them. Even their organ condenns the candidates unsparringly, and on the other hand gives high praise to the Republican mominees.

nominees.

The iond-voiced men who have been offering bets all the week that Hendrix will be elected Mayor wore remarkably silent yesterday, and their willingness to put up money to support their words had vanished.

A Republican banner having the names of all the party candidates was put up resierday at Court and Montague ats. The Latayette-ave, singes each bore the words "For Mayor, Seth Low," in huge letters. The Mayor to-night will address a meeting in the hall at Eckford and Colyer sts., Greenpoint. He will speak each evening next week at eleven meetings already arranged for. The other candidates on the Republican tickets are doing effective work upon the platform. Many Democratic

lawyers have signed a card in favor of the election of Jesse Johnson for Supreme Court Judge.

"A Life-Long Democrat" has issued a circular in which be says; "The real issue in the coming election is not between Sch Low and Joseph C. Hendrix, personally. Both of these candidates are good men and capable, but the real issue lies back of these gauthemen, and it is simply this: Whether Brooklyn shall continue to be governed by its citizens, or whether it shall be governed by Boss McLaughlin and his marchine—this is the real issue, and this is all there is to it. And let no citizen forget that in easting his vote on the 6th of November next he is voting upon the question of either Home or Machine rule for Brooklyn. This is the one great paramount question involved in tha coming numicipal contest, and the one which underlies every other; all others are but secondary."

DISCUSSING RAPID TRANSIT.

MR. LOW SPEAKS IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD. Another rousing popular reception greeted Mayor Low when he spoke last night at Styles's Hall, at Bedford-ave, and Fulton-st., in the edge of the Twentythird Ward. The ward is Republican, but it borders on a Democratic ward-the Twenty-fourth-and a large proportion of the audience were of the latter faith-except as regards home affairs. The speakers, except two, we Democrats. The hall was crowded, and many ladies were present. Edward I. Spink, a Democrat, presided, and in his opening remarks he said of Hendrix: "I am opposed to The New-York Sun because it manners and orals are at variance with good standards, and to hold a responsible position on that paper is not a good train-He has, by his own words, admitted that he had more of an eye to the Democratic succession than to the good of Brooklyn, and though I am a Democrat, I don't want The Rev. J. G. Backus said that the local De-

of Broeklyn, and though I am a Democrat, I don't want that." The Rev. J. G. Backus and that the local Democratic leaders wanted to put in power men who would only float with the current of party spirit and party dietation. The Prohibitionists, he thought, were making a great mistake in attempting to take the regulation of the liquor traffic from a cool-hended man and give it to a party. F. W. Hinrichs, of the Roard of Edmonton, said he would say nothing against Mr. Hendrix, except that his health was not seed. (Launchter.)

While Mr. McKenzie, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, was speaking. Mayor Low came in. Shouls were heard from the street as he approached, and cheer after cheer was given after he entered the hall, and frequently some allusion by a speaker would call forth renewed and hearty "cheers for seth Low." Mr. Low discussed rapid transit. He said he had no pet scheme to push but only such as would surely and quickly give Brooklyn rapid transit. There had been difficulties in the way that no Mayor was able to remove. There had been many plans, but no recognition of the equitable principle that a man colled on to suffer for the public good has a right to compensation for that suffering. He should never ask any effized to take the chance of compensation in return for the certainty of damage. Of the Flathush-ave, extension plan, he said he had submitted it to the reciple in the utimost translaness for them to act on as they saw best. If they failed to do so, he should not look back to the scheme that failed before. As to the Bridge, it should be for the hencell of all parts of the city.

Charles F. Adams, of the Jefferson Club, made a witty and keenly critical review of Hendrix's claims which keut the house in a roar, and ox Lieutenant-Governor Woodford closed with a telling speech in favor of Home Rule.

"CITIZENS" FAFORING HENDRIX.

A so-called "citizens' meeting," to ratify the commatten of J. C. Hendrix for Mayor, was held in the Brooklyn Music Hall last evening, under a call, the twelve algners of which, with one exception, are partisan Democrats. The name of the one Republican on the call was not there when it was first issued. The audience filled the building. The chief speaker was ex-Cor poration Counsel W. C. De Witt, who in glowing ago, and, after the General "got out," heartly supported Mayor Low's candidacy, but who did succeed in his ambition to be appointed Corporation Counsel by Mr. Low appointed Corporation Counsel by Mr. Low.
His speech was of the "sour-grapes" order. He assused
Mr. Low of "egotistic ambition," and denounced
the Young Republican Club in swelling metaphor,
turgid phrase and beastful tant. Mr. Dewitt reviewed
the administration of Mayor Low, The other speakers
were ex-Judge L. D. Morris, Edmund Drings, and Hendrix himself. The latter's speech one of his supporters
called the worst he had yet made.

URGING THE RE-ELECTION OF CARR.

S. V. R. Cruger, colonel and adjutant-general, has issued a circular to the Boys in Bine of New York State, asking them to aid in the re-election of General Joseph B. Carr, Secretary of State. The circular says:

SMALL PLUCTUATIONS IN WHEAT AND CORN-LARGE ARRIVALS OF HOGS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26,- From the opening of DEMOCRATIC DISAFFECTION INCREASING - THE Change to day until the close on the call, the price wheat moved up and down within the extremely narrow range of 3s cent. The movement was so small as t excite no interest. Sellers who were on the spot were not tempted to sell; buyers were not tempted to ra from the outside did not come; and, with the local crowd listless and the range of fluctuations ridiculously small, it was altogether one of the dullest days in produce ever passed in this market. There was nothing in the natheral situation to affect the spirits of either the buils" or the "bears." The receipts were consideroldy larger, but so were the shipm The influence of one offset the influence the other. There were apparently no buy local operators

W. K. Matthews-the youthful Cincinnatian, who cam here only a very little while ago with \$2,000, and, after osing \$1,200, began to strike the market rich, and who has been playing it ever since as if he were a milliounsir night, everybody said, covering his wheat. It is en facilient worthy of mention only in one sense. Here k a fellow who has made perhaps \$100,000 by grain gamble ig, who is said to have been short 800,000 bu wheat this morning. He gave his brokers, Daniels & Clark, orders to cover, and they began on the "call." On the curb to-night their efforts to buy advanced wheat 4 cent, and December, which had closed at 933sc., was not for sale although 1515sc, was bid. November closed at 914c., May at \$1.013s. There appeared to be very little wheat for sale this after

It was said to night that room for 165,000 bushels of wheat had been chartered to-day. Very little eredence is given the story, however. The vessel men have had a habit of giving figures on charters that are never realized in the shipments, until now whatever they say is discounted. It looks a little to right as if wheat would be counted. It looks a little to alght as if wheat would be pretty firm to-morrow. "Puts" were selling very close to the market; "calls" quite a distance off.
Wheat kept within Sec, all day, but corn kept within Sec, which will be compit there was nothing but looking or borse play, from the opening top of the bell until the close. The market was not only without incident but almost literally without orders.

orders.

It was regarded as a little remarkable that the receipts of grain of all kinds should increase to-day, in the face of the great rainstorm of yesterday. There were 234 cars of wheat reported in and 430 cars of corn, but there is no figuring upon receipts this year. The corn 'bulls' promised that the old crop would be exhausted in September, at the rate at which it was coming to markel. There, however, has been very little falling off despite the decline in price, and there is even now every indication that it there were only cars enough the receipts to-day might as easily have been 800 as 430 cars.

But the receipts of everything else are forgotten in amazement at the number of hous arriving. Nearly 29,000 came in ta-day; nearly 30,000 came in yesterday. The price fell at the yards to-day to 15 cents, and it is anti-pated that the farmers, if they can, will hold back their hops again. The quality is not above medium. The big receipts made the provision pit "bearish," and by inducing considerable selling loosened up the market. The near options suffered the most to-day. Pork-dropped 15±25 cents, ribs and lard 5±15 cents per hundred. The receipts of hors this week will aggregate, it is expected, over 125,000—over 40,000 more than arrived last week. receipts of hogs this week will aggregafe, it is expected, over 125,000—over 40,000 more than arrived last week. The packers are predicting 150,000 for next week, and are securing the country with their own agents to buy and ship in here before November so many hogs that the market at the yards will be broken before the regular packing season begins. October ribs closed at \$0.55, November at \$5.6245, January at \$5.50; October part at \$5.625, November at \$7.10, January at \$7.2242. October port stopped at \$10.1745, November at \$1.52, January at \$1.670. On the curb all provisions were a little higher.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS,

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Waterman, ir., the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Lamson, Dr. and Mrs. T. S. Reed, and Mrs. Bradbury Bedell will sail to-day by the Waesland. W. Stevens Page, Dr. Howard D. Speakman, Mr. and W. Stevens Fage, Dr. Howard D. Speasman, all and Mrs. John P. Kline, J. S. Lesser, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Jenks will sail by the City of Rome. The Devonia will take Mr. and Mrs. John H. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. William Grant, and Walter Gaddings. On the Egypt will be G. W. Bishop, John Fraser and T. J. Brow.

According to the arbitrary division of the calendar year winter does not begin until the 1st of December, but the cold-enough-for-you flend will commence operations directly after election, as usual.—[Lowell Oil-

CONKLING AND GOWEN.

EPITHETS IN A COURT-ROOM.

BOTH OF THE LAWYERS OUT OF TEMPER-FURTHER TESTIMONY IN THE NEW-JERSEY LEASE CASE.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUTE.] TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26 .- To-day was the late set for argument in the United States Circuit Court upon the motion of counsel for William B. Dinsmore for a preliminary injunction against the lease of the Central Raliroad of New-Jersey to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. F. B. Gowen, James Gowen, Robert Kearcher A. G. Richey, ex-Chancellor Williamson and George M. Robeson appeared for the defence, and Roscoe Conkling, Clarence Seward, Barker Gummere and E. T. Green for

The whole morning was taken up in a desultory and rambling discussion, in which all the counsel participated, as to just what was proper to be done next in the case. Messrs. Conkling and Seward insisted at first upon going on with the argument on the main question. Mr. Gowen protested that the defence had not yet completed its taking of testimony, and that there were exceptions made by Mr. Dinsmore to the defendant's answer which should be disposed of.

Mr. Gowen was outlining to the Court what the defense had already proved by testimony they had taken when

Mr. Conkling interrupted, " What is the learned counsel's purpose in making thes

statements at this time? I am unable to understand what he intends to do. " "I cannot undertake to furnish the counsel with the means of understanding my remarks," retorted Mr. Gowen tartly; "but if he will listen two or three minutes

"If by listening for two or three minutes I can inderstand anything that the counsel says, I will gladly pay that price for so unusual a privilege,

The Court remarked that in a case where so many emient counsel were engaged on each side it was exceedingly difficult to get them to agree to anything; and he was inclined to think that, as they all seemed to think that the exceptions should first be got out of the way, he was inclined to believe that that would be the best thing to be Mr. Gowen then asked for a postponement until next

eck, in order that he might prepare himself. FIRST EXHIBITION OF TEMPER.

Mr. Conkling spoke at length against this. In alluding to the portions of the answer in the case which are the personal affidavit of Mr. Gowen, he begged the latter's pardon for having to allude to the statements contained in it by the leval term of "Impertinent and scandalous." "Are you speaking of the answer!" asked Mr. Gowen in a tone that implied the addition of—"or of me!"

"Does the learned counsel suppose that I would apply that term to anything but that answer, and that part of that answer which is the counsel's personal statement. And, indeed, I have never at any time, in any court, seen any document that more deserved the epithet," replied Mr. Conkling.

He suggested that it was strange the counsel who "invented and swore to this answer" should need time to prepare for its defence. The defence, he said, seemed to think that the complainant was like the man who came to a river and sat on the bank to wait for it to run by that he might cross.

"We are ready to listen to your Honor's decision; we desire no further tapping of the barrel," said Mr. Robesou when Mr. Conkling had finished. The Court finally decided that it would hear arguments

on the exceptions to the answer on Monday morning The taking of testimony was resumed before Clork Oliphant half an hour later. Edward H. Faulkner, whose

ross-examination was interrupted in New-York by the adjournment yesterday, was the first witness. Mr. Conkling began to press his questions closely as to his transactions when and after he was a member of the firm of Berwind, White & Co., which the answer alleges is given special secret rates by the Pennsylvania Raticond. Mr. Robeson interrupted one of his questions.

"I give way to the Secretary of the Navy," said Mr. Conkling, sitting down with a rogal bow. The wilness refused to answer the questions as they

were put, insisting upon making long explanations with " Will you be good enough not to start off again unless

you can hold yourself in?" "I want to tell it all. You can have the whole truth if you want it."

At YOU.

"Yes; I want to tell the whole truth."

AN APPEAU TO THE COURT.

pended, and Judge Nixon be sent for to protect the wilness from the in cults of the counsel.

is all communities was in the room, and Mr. Gowen pussion-appealed to him, "in the mans of the profession he law," to protect the wilnesses from the "violent, if and outrageous abuse of the counsel on the other

stated the case Mr. Conking declared that the "foulstes and said to the witness. He outlined Mr. Paulkner's testimony on direct examination, and declared that he

nylet him of being " either a blackmaller or a lunatio. dons, and I propose to state it fully to your Honor. I shall deem myself most fortunate if your Honor will re

ain and fisten to the questions and answers." Mr. Coulding endeavoyed to show by the cross-examination on that the witness, when he left the firm of Berwind White & Co., strengt a pledge upon his honor that he had surrendered all letters and memoranda relating to any special rates which the firm was given by the Fenneyl vania Railroad, with a view of impeaching the witness's edibility. The witness had signed some such paper, but could not remember what was in it. He stened it in order o end the matter and avoid a fight.

Finally Mr. Conking produced a document, and show-ing the witness the signature asked;

" Is that your signature !" " It looks like it."

" Have you any doubt about it I"

" Let me see the contents and I will tell you." "Looking at the signature, have you any doubt that it

yours I" persisted Mr. Conkling. Coming from the source which it does I would doubt anything I" exclaimed Mr. Faulkner.

Let me see the paper," said Mr. Gowen "When you are entitled to see it you shall do so," said Mr. Conkling; and added: "I know just when that time will be, if the counsel does not,"

The wilness also endeavored to show that the document The wilness also endeavored to show that the document was not a scaled one, and thought it looked as though the scal had been put on after he signed it. The paper was read and proved to be a soleum doclaration, under Faulkner's hand and scal, that he had retained no letters, memorands or documents of any sort as to matters which were specified. The witness admitted that when he signed it he knew it was untrue.

Mr. Conkling then turned the examination to the period after Faulkner left the firm, and produced letters which he argued showed that the witness had frequently and persistently attempted to blackmail the members of the firm and officers of the Pennsylvania Ralfroad Company, by threatening to expose their special rate transactions.

firm and officers of the Pennsylvania Ralifroad Company, by threatening to expose their special rate transactions. The witness admitted having written the letters, but went into long explanations to show that his motive was not a bad one.

Mr. Conkling asked him if a signature to a certain letter which he showed him was his.

"Let me see the date."

"Do you write your signature differently at different dates it asked Mr. Conkling, as he handed the letter with others to the examiner to be marked.

"Do you offer them in evidences" asked Mr. Gowen.

"When I do you shall know it," replied Mr. Conkling. Finding it himossible to stop the flow of the witness's explanations, Mr. Conkling elaculated: "The witness is going like water out of a spout. He is automatic. He comes nearer perpetual motion than anything I ever saw."

During this portion of the testimony Judge Nixon left e room.
"Don't stay long," said Mr. Conkling apprehensively.
"Don't stay long," said Mr. Conkling apprehensively. "I'll return as soon as possible," replied the Judge, but c remained out of the court-room until after the exam

ination ended.

The letters were read. They contained many expressions like "new is the time to do something to prevent publicity," "a chance to save yourself from exposure," te. After his torture of the witness had continued for early three hours Mr. Conkling said: "Mr. Witness, I mink Γil let you go, by a large majority."

"SCOUNDREL" AND "BLACKGUARD."

Mr. Gowen then began a redirect examination. As he was asking a question, Mr. Conkling, who sat some distance from Mr. Faulkner, in conversation with another lawyer, said in a low tone, referring to Mr. Faulkner; That man is a scoundrel." Mr. Gowen overheard the remark, and exclatmed;

" Put that down, Mr. Stenographer; he called the witness a damned scoundrel!" a damned scoundrel!"
Mr. Conkling coolly replied: "No one would repeat
a side remark tike that except a blackguard."

"Then you are the blackguard !" shouted Mr. Gowon.

angrily.

Mr. Conkling sprang to his feet, his face flushed angrily, and he said: "I made the remark to another person in a low tone of voice; no gentleman would repeat such a thing unless he forcy thimself.

Mr. Gowen stood up, facing Mr. Conkling, and with his Mr. Gowen stood up, facing Mr. Conkling, and with his face working with passion, said: "I am perfectly willing to oe assailed for protecting a deaf gentleman like the witness from the outrage inflicted upon him by the counsel. It was the part of human nature to do so. I feel proud to have done it!"

Great excitement had been created in the crowded court-room by this episode, and as Mr. Gowen thundered out these words in Mr. Conkling's face there was appliance.

If that is repeated the officers will clear the room,"

The two lawyers glared at one another in allenee for a few moments and then Mr. Gowen sat down and the ex-amination proceeded. The witness went into all sorts of long stories to explain the facts brought out by the cross-examination, and when he had finished, Mr. Conkling again went at him. Mr. Gowen asked him a few more questions, and finally, Mr. Gowen asked him a few more questions, and finally, at nearly 5 o'clock, Mr. Fanikner was allowed to leave the stand.

EXAMINATION OF MR. M'KAY.

Henry McKay, Treasurer of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, was called and examined by Mr. Gowen. He had had charge of the matter of collecting proxies for the Reading interest prior to the elections of 1882 and 1883. He had visited Mr. Dinsmere in the of 1882 and 1883. He had visited Mr. Dinsmore in the former year and had been told that there was no Central stock held by the Adams Company except what was controlled by Jay Gould. He had told stockholders whose proxies he solicited that the rental which the Reading would pay if it leased the Central would not be least hau 6 per cent. He had been instructed to say this by Mr. Gowen.

6 per cent. He had been instructed to say this by Mr. Gowen,
Mr. Conkling put him through a severe cross-examination, making him tell the minutest details of the visit to
Mr. Dinamore, and succeeded in making him admit that
he had never rehearsed the words of Mr. Dinamore to any
one from 1882 until two or three days ago, and had never
thought of the event at all except in a general way.
After this witness was done with Mr. Gowen, who had
recovered his equanimity, turned screnely to Mr. Coalling
and said that he had three other witnesses to examine,
but, that as their testimony would be upon points covered
by the exceptions of the complainant, "perhaps the
complainant's counsel would prefer that their examination be postponed until the exceptions are decided upon."

It was finally arranged that Mr. Babcock, of the Admiss
Express Company, should be examined in Mr. Sowards
office in New-York to-morrow, and that no further testimony of any sort should be taken until argument was
heard and a decision rendered upon the exceptions to the
answer.

THE DE NAVARRO WATER-METER CLAIM.

A NEW TRIAL ORDERED BY THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM. The General Term of the Supreme Court, in

an opinion written by Justice Daniels, and concurred in by Justices Davis and Macomber, has reversed the judgment entered on the report of the referee in the case of John Baird as the assignee of José F. de Navarro against the Mayor. The suit involved the contract entered into by Mr. de Navarro in August, 1871, to supply the city with 10,000 improved water meters for public buildings, hotels, etc., the contract being signed in behalf of the city by William M. Tweed as Commissioner of Public Works. The meters were to be supplied at \$70 each. The contract was made under a law passed in 1870, which gave the Commissioner of Public Works power to put water meters into public buildings, hotels, etc. The meters were delivered, but the overthrow of the Tweed King led to an examination of the matter, and the city refused to pay the claim of Mr. de Navarro, and he transferred it to John Baird, who began suit for the amount of the claim. The action of the city was based on the claim that Tweed had no authority to make the contract. On October 30, 1880, a judgment in favor of the plaintiff, based on the report of a referee, was entered for \$1,126,148 13.

Justice Daniels holds that under the law of 1870 the Justice Dantels holds that under the law of 1870 the making of the contract was not necessary in carrying out the law, and that the power to make the centract was not conferred on the Commissioner of Public Works by the act. He then considers the question whether the contract was fairly and honestly entered into and arrives at the conclusion that Alexander Frear neted as something more than as the agent between Mr. de Navarre and Tweed in effecting the contract, and that \$30 cach was a fair price for the meters. He says that the evidence seems to imply that Frear had obtained an interest in some form in the moneys expected to be obtained. The judgment is reversed and a new trial before a jury is ordered.

USUAL RATES AND LEGAL RATES.

From December, 1880, to March, 1881, notice of a foreclosure of mortgage in which the Ogden estate was interested appeared in The New-York Star. The notice was inserted by order of the Sheriff as referee under an order of the Court to foreclose the mortgage. When the notice was offered to The Star at what are known as legal rates, it was refused, and was accepted only with the stipulation on the part of the paper that the usual rates should be charged. When the bill was presented, the counsel for the estate, Andrew H. Green, re-fused payment of the usual rates, allering that only the legal rates should be paid. The Star brought suit for the amount against the Sheriff, and vesterday the trial of the case before Justice and a jury in the Supreme Court, a verdict for \$397-the amount demanded-was rendered. Justice

pended, and Judge Nixon be sent for to protect the witness from the inalis of the counsel.

Mr. Conkling biandly begged the Clerk to everlock these outboards upon the part of the counsel on the other side. "They are percentaged the counsel on the other were whether he has no control."

Mr. Cowen induced on his motion. He had never heard such opportunities either to protect the witness in this case.

Didge Nixon was in the room, and Mr. Gowen pusions afed uponed to ham, "in the mane of the profession and the law," to protect the witnesses in the room, and Mr. Gowen pusions afed uponed to ham, "in the mane of the profession and the law," to protect the witnesses in the room, and Mr. Gowen pusions afed uponed to ham, "in the mane of the profession and the law," to protect the witnesses from the "logal" ones.

Were affected. Justice Donobuse head in the sure as ewapper sity and of the law, "and the ham, "in the name of the profession and the law," to protect the witnesses from the "logal" ones.

Were affected. Justice Donobuse hand the file of receiving an everythe and the hard would be charged, it was in the name of a special countrate and that the usual rates would be charged, it was in the name of the peal ones.

"This decision," said Mr. Ackerman, the business man and distinguished from the "logal" ones.

"This decision," said Mr. Ackerman, the business man and statinguished from the "logal" ones.

"This decision," said Mr. Ackerman, the business man and statinguished from the "logal" ones.

"The state in the investment of the counsel on the other than the sum of the business man and the logal ones.

"The state in the investment that the usual rates would be charged, it was in the name of a special country, and the hard in the said retails and the law of the law, it is an included.

"The state in the investment that the usual rates would be charged, it was in the name of a special country, and the hard in the said rates and that the usual rates would be charged, it was in the name of the peal ones.

"The state

A VERDICT OF \$6,600 AGAINST THE CITY. utes, and while he was gone the lawyers glared at one another in silence. When he returned he sa'd: "Mr. Exsuminer, what is the trouble here?" After the clerk had at her child was five years old, strong and healthy on May 19, 1875, and that while playing tag in front of her mouthed assertions of the counsel on the other side " were | home in Eightieth-st., between Second and Third avas., entirely unsustained by anything which he or his usseed at dusk of that day, she fell into an unguarded exeavation, made by workmen who had been laying a water-main, and received injuries which crippled her for life. Her left arm was stiffened, hip disease set in, and after treatment by several physicians the girl was left unable to walk except with the aid of crutches. Damages were asked for from the city to the amount of \$15,000, and the ary yesterday rendered a verdict in her favor for \$6,500.

CIVIL NOTES.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of Justice Barrett denying an injunction to Arthur J. Delaney, by which he sought to enjoin the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral from re-moving the bodies buried in the Roman Catholic Ceme-tery in East Eleventh-st.

Justice Barrett yesterday denied a motion on schaif of David Belasco against James A. Herne, in an action for the appointment of a receiver of the plays.
"Hearts of Oak" and "Marriage by Moonlight." The refusal was based on the fact that Mr. Belasco had septed from Mr. Herne a note for \$1,000 for his had Surrogate Rollins refused yesterday to admit

o probate the will of the Inte Mrs. Diana Bangister, the widow of Robert Bannister, who, although wealthy, had lived in squalor at No. 49 West Washington-place for seventeen years, and in 1879 was adjudged a lunatio. She bequeathed her property to St. Luke's Hospital, St. Francis Xavier's Church, Ann G. Walcott and Mary A. Rever. Her sisters, Miss Jane Glies and Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Ely, contested the will. Surrogate Rollins, in giving his decision, stated that on October 18, 1879, the date of the alleged will the testatrix was of unsound mind, and that the subscribing witnesses, Henry B. Cole and William N. Hathaway, were "niterly unworthy of belief."

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Oct. 26.—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court to-day were as follows: No. 4—The County Court of Knox County, plaintiff in error, agt. the United States ex rel. George W. Harabman.
No. 80—The County Court of Knox County, etc., plaintiff in error, agt. the United States ex rel. S. C. Davia.
No. 81—The County Court of Knox County, &c., plaintiff in error, agt. the United States ex rel. the Wells and French

Company.

No. 83 - Macon County Court, etc., platntiff in error, agt.

Alfred & Hindekoper, relator.

No. 199 - Heary McGonigle, Treasurer of Knox County, etc.,

plaintiff in error, agt. the United States ex rel. 8, U. Davis. Argued.
No. 84—The Monongahela National Bank of Brownsville,
Penn, plaintiff in error, agt. Samuel H. Jacobus. Sub-No. 85-Jacob Estey et al., appellants, agt. Riley Burdett.

o. 86-William Bailey et al., appellants, agt. United States. Passed.
No. 57—The United States to use of N. Wilson, ad-trator, etc., plaintiff in error, agt. David Walker. Argo commenced.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Oct. 26,-in the Court of Appeals o-day the following business was transacted:

No. 219—Kersey Coats, assignee, etc., agt. Robert W. Don-ell et al. Argument concluded. No. 285—George H. Woosier agt. David Kisch and another. rgued. No. 291-William Gloson agt. Thomas Smith and another. No. 227 - William Gloson agt. Taomas Smith and anotace.
No. 227 - John Rudy et al., agt. Cassins W. Reed. Argued.
No. 239 - John Colleran and another agt. David T. Kennedy,
impleaded with John Coar. Argued.
No. 162 - The People ex red. Martin Freligh agt. George W.
Maissell et al., trustees of the Polico Life Insurance Fund of
New York City. Submitted.
Ordered. That this Court take a recoss from this date. October 26, 1833, to Monday, the 10th day of November, 1833, at
the Capitol in the try of Albany, then to proceed with the call
of the present calemain.
Tue-day, November 20, and Tuesday, December 4, will be
motion days.

The editor of a Fort Hope (Canada) paper has gone to camp-neeting, and during his absence his assistant is calling the Premier of Canada an "old rogue," and an "old akunk," and hopes that he will not "saud out" until he has suffered defeat at the polls. When that editor gets back won't he be pleased.—(Boston Post